[XXIIId. YEAR.] THE [No. 1180.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1768.

BOSTON.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER *from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon.* HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, *Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay, Feb.* 13, 1768.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, have still the sensible Impressions of Gratitude upon their Minds, for the signal and successful Exertions you were pleased to make for them, when the Liberties of the Colonies were in Danger. And although they do not fall immediately under your Care, in that Department to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you; yet your known Attachment to the Rights of Subjects, in their just Extent, the constitutional Authority of the Supreme Legislative, and the Prerogative of the Sovereign, is a strong Inducement to the House, when new Grievances happen, to implore your repeated Aid.

Conscious of their own Disposition, they rely upon that Candour which is a distinguished Mark of your Character. And however they may have been represented to his Majesty's Ministers as undutiful, turbulent and factious, your Sentiments are too generous, to impute the Expressions of Uneasiness, under the Operation of any particular Acts of the British Parliament, to a peevish or discontented Habit, much less to the want of a due Veneration for that august Assembly.

This House is at all Times ready to recognize his Majesty's High Court of Parliament, the Supreme Legislative Power over the whole Empire: Its superintending Authority, in all Cases, consistent with the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as by those within the Realm: Since the Constitution of the State, as it ought to be, is fixed, it is humbly presumed that the Subjects, in every Part of the Empire, however remote, have an equitable Claim to all the Advantages of it.

It is the Glory of the British Prince, and the Happiness of all his Subjects, that their Constitution hath its Foundation in the immutable Laws of Nature. And as the Supreme Legislative, as well as the Supreme Executive, derives its Authority from that Constitution, it should seem that no Laws can be made or executed, that are repugnant to any essential Law in Nature. Hence a British Subject is happily distinguished from the Subjects of many other States, in a just and well grounded Opinion of his own Safety, which is the Perfection of Political Liberty.

It is acknowledged to be an unalterable Law in Nature, that a Man should have the free Use and sole Disposal of the Fruit of his honest Industry, subject to no Controul. The Equity of this Principle seems to have been too obvious to be misunderstood, by those who framed the Constitution, into which it is ingrafted as an established Law. It is conceived that this Principle gave Rise, in early Time, to Representation in Parliament; where every Individual in the Realm has since been, and is still considered by Acts of Parliament, as present, by himself or by his Representative, of his own free Election; Consequently, the Aid afforded there to the Sovereign, is not of the Nature of a Tribute, but the free and voluntary Gift of All.

The House submit to your Consideration, whether his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, or any of them, can be considered as having been present in Parliament, when an Act of the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign, and another passed the last Session, were made. If not, it seems to be conclusive, that as those Acts were made with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue out of America, the Subjects here are in those Instances unfortunately deprived of the sole Disposal of their Property, and the Honour and Privilege of contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, by a free and voluntary Gift.

The People of this Province would by no Means be inclined to petition the Parliament for a Representation. Separated from the Mother-Country by a mighty Ocean, and at the Distance of Three Thousand Miles, they apprehend it is, and ever will be, utterly impracticable, that they should be equally represented there. They have always been considered, by the Nation, as Subjects remote. And his Majesty's Royal Predecessors were graciously pleased to constitute, by Charter, a subordinate Legislative in the Province, as it is conceived, with a View of preserving to their remote Subjects, the unalienable Right of a Representation. By this Charter, the Lands therein described, are granted to the Inhabitants, in free and common Soccage; and the General-Assembly is invested with the Power of imposing and levying proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for his Majesty's Service, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants; and of ordaining and establishing all Manner of wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, Directions and Instructions, either with, or without Penalties, as they shall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province: And as a sufficient Check upon this subordinate Power, which secures its Dependence on the Supreme Legislative, no Laws can be made repugnant to the Laws of England; and all Laws that are made, are laid before his Majesty, who, at any Time, during Three Years after, disannulls them at his Royal Pleasure. All therefore desired by the People of this Province, is, that they may be restored to their original Standing: They may venture to appeal to the Nation, that they have never failed to afford their utmost Aid to his Majesty, whenever he had required it; and they may say it, without Vanity, that in many Instances, from their Settlement, they have given striking Proofs of their Zeal for the Honour of their Sovereign, and their Affection for the Mother-State. Must it not then be grievous to free and loyal Subjects, to be called upon in a Manner which appears to them, to divest them of their Freedom, and so far to impeach their Loyalty, as to imply a Mistrust of their chearful Compliance with his Majesty's Royal Requisitions?

The House also beg Leave to submit, whether the People can continue free, while the Crown in Addition to its uncontroverted Right of appointing a Governor, may appoint him such Stipends as it shall judge fit, at the Expence of the People, and without their Consent: And whether, while the Judges of the Land, at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of Justice, may be altogether independent on the People for their Support, it may not probably happen, that in some future Time, the Principles of Equity may be subverted, even on the Bench of Justice, and the People deprived of their Happiness and Security.

The House could add, that by the Restraints laid upon the American Trade, by Acts of Parliament, which operate equally to the Advantage of Great-Britain, and the Disadvantage of this and the other Colonies, and the Taxes which the Inhabitants here eventually pay, as the Consumers of the British Manufactures; it should seem to be beyond all the Rules of Equity, that these additional Burdens should be laid on them. But they would not trespass upon your Time and Attention to the great Affairs of the Nation. They beg your candid Consideration of the unhappy Circumstances of the Province, and hope that your great Interest in the National Councils, so far as shall appear to you to be just, will be employed on their Behalf.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

Copy of a LETTER *from the House of Representatives to the Right Honourable the Earl of* CAMDEN, *Lord High Chancellor of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay, Jan.* 29, 1768.

My LORD,

YOUR great Knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of the Nation, of the just Extent of Parliamentary Authority, and the Rights of British Subjects, is a prevailing Inducement to the House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, to address your Lordship at a Time when *your* Attention to the British Colonies, their Connection with, and Dependence upon the Mother-State; and their Rights, as Subjects, seems to be necessary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole Empire.

This House can speak only for the People of one Province: But no Assembly on this Continent, it is presumed, can long be silent, under an Apprehension, that without the Aid of some powerful Advocate, the Liberties of America will be no more.

It is a Cause which the House is assured your Lordship has at Heart; and the past Experience of your Patronage, and the noble Exertions you were pleased to make for them in a late Time of Distress, affords the strongest Reason to hope that your happy Influence will still be employed in their Behalf, as far as your Lordship will judge to be right.

If, in all free States, the Constitution is fixed, and the Supreme legislative Power of the Nation, from thence derives its Authority; can that Power overleap the Bounds of the Constitution, without subverting its own Foundation? If the remotest Subjects are bound by the Ties of Allegiance, which this People, and their Forefathers, have ever acknowledged; are they not, by the Rules of Equity, entitled to all the Rights of that Constitution which ascertains and limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance. If it is an essential unalterable Right in Nature, ingrafted into the British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the Realm, that *what is a Man's own, is absolutely his own*; and that no Man has a Right to take it from him without his Consent: May not the Subjects of this Province, with decent Firmness, which has always distinguished the happy Subjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural constitutional Right?

The superintending Authority of his Majesty's high Court of Parliament over the whole Empire, in all Cases which can consist with the fundamental Rights of the Constitution, was never questioned in this Province, nor, as this House conceive, in any other: But they intreat your Lordship's Reflection one Moment, on an Act of Parliament pass'd in the last Session; and another in the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign; both imposing Duties on his Subjects in America, which as they are imposed with the sole and express Purposes of raising a Revenue, are, in Effect, Taxes. The Position, that Taxation and Representation are inseparable, is founded on the immutable Laws of Nature. But the Americans had no Representation in the Parliament, when they were taxed. Are they not then unfortunate in these Instances, in having that separated, which GOD and Nature had joined? Such are the local Circumstances of the Colonies, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues from the Metropolis, and separated by a wide Ocean, as will for ever render a just and equal Representation in the Supreme Legislative, utterly impracticable. Upon this Consideration, it is conceived, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors thought it equitable to form legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as a Subordination to the Supreme Legislative would admit of, that the inestimable Right of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election, might be preserved and secured to their Subjects here. The Americans have ever been considered by the Nation, as Subjects remote; and succeeding Kings, even to the present happy Reign, and until these Acts were made, have always directed their Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of their People in America, with which this Province, and it is presumed, all the other Colonies, have with the utmost Chearfulness complied. Must it not then be grievous to Subjects, who have in many repeated Instances, afforded the strongest Marks of Loyalty and Zeal for the Honour and Service of their Sovereign, to be now called upon in a manner which implies a Distrust of a free and willing Compliance? Such is the Misfortune of the Colonists, not only in the Instances before-mentioned, but also in the Case of the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion; which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated Articles for the King's marching Troops, and the People to pay the Expence.

This is a great Change; and in its Nature delicate and important. Your Lordship will form your own Judgment, of the Wisdom of making such a Change, without the most pressing Reason, or an absolute Necessity. There can be no Necessity, my Lord, as this House humbly conceive. The Subjects of this Province, and undoubtedly in all the Colonies, however they have been otherwise represented to his Majesty's Ministers, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the Mother-State: They always consider her Interest and their own as inseperably interwoven, and it is their fervent Wish that it may ever so remain: All they desire, is to be restored to the Standing upon which they were originally put; to have the Honour and Privilege of voluntarily contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, when required. They are free Subjects; and it is hoped the Nation will never consider them as in a tributary State.

It is humbly submitted to your Lordship, whether Subjects can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the Crown, in Addition to its unbounded Authority of constituting Governors, should be authorized to appoint such Stipends for them, as it shall judge proper, at their Expence, and without their Consent. This is the unhappy State to which his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies are reduced, by the Act for granting certain Duties on Paper, and other Articles. A Power without a Check, is always unsafe; and in some future Time may introduce an absolute Government into America. The Judges of the Land here do not hold their Commissions during good Behaviour: Is it not then justly to be apprehended, that at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of National Justice, with Salaries altogether independent of the People, an arbitrary Rule may take Effect, which must deprive a Bench of Justice of its Glory, and the People of their Security?

When a Question arises on the Public Administration, the Nation will judge and determine in Conformity to its Political Constitution: The great End of the Constitution is universal Liberty; and this House rests assured, that your Lordship's great Interest in the National Councils, will always be engaged on the Side of Liberty and Truth.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

From the SUPPLEMENT *of the* PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, No. 1323.

MARYLAND *April* 2, 1768.

Messrs. BRADFORDS,

THE Intelligence transmitted to you from London, and published in your Journal of the 24th of March, relative to the Transactions in which Lord B. is unfortunately engaged, seems to be dictated by the Spirit of Resentment and popular Prejudice, which prevailed at that Time. One Side of the Question is painted with every aggravated Circumstance, displayed in the blackest Colours; and the whole Recital being admitted for Fact, the Public will readily join in the Inference of your Correspondent, "that it is a most audacious Insult upon Humanity, and the Laws of the Country." But Men of sound Judgment, cool Reflection, and a Knowledge of the World, do not give implicit Credit to the Lie of the Day, or will they pronounce Sentence 'til the Accused is heard in his Defence. *News* is the Rattle of the Public, as much as a Bauble is of a Child. It serves indeed sometimes to keep them out of Mischief, and sometimes to lead them into it. They delight especially in the Marvellous. Review the Story of Betty Canning, said to be pent up in a Room, living without Meat or Rest, beyond the utmost Stretch of Nature, undergoing the severest Treatment, without any adequate Cause, the Subscriptions raised for her, the Defenders of her supposititious

Wrongs among Perſons of Honour and Credit, the Impoſture detected, and her Advocates covered with Confuſion——and be not raſh in your Judgment.——Reconſider the Tale of the Cock-Lane Apparition, how greedily ſwallowed by the Town, how generally admitted by the Superſtitious, and half credited by Men of Senſe and Underſtanding. Let Mr. Churchill conduct you into the Vault with his Three Heroes, when

Silent, all Three went in, about
All Three turn'd ſilent, and came out.

Pity the Credulity of Mankind, and be not raſh in your Judgment.——Read the Story over again of the unfortunate Calas; execrate the Cruelty of Mankind; but learn to judge not raſhly.—When will Impoſtures end? When Impoſtors can no longer profit by them.——To the former a Rape now ſucceeds,——attended with the moſt barbarous Circumſtances.—It is the peculiar Privilege of Engliſhmen, and the excellent Proviſion of our Laws, that the Accuſer ſhall always be confronted with the Criminal, and that the Accuſed ſhall not be condemned unheard. The Public is the Tribunal before which his Lordſhip's Character is to be canvaſſed: The Offence we muſt leave to the Deciſion of a Civil Court of Judicature. The former would be highly improper, if the latter ſubſiſted on the Spot, as Prepoſſeſſion and Prejudice ought equally to be avoided by every Judge. But perhaps it is impoſſible to diveſt the Public of them. Judging from Paſſion, rather than Reflection, they take the firſt Impreſſions, which are not only the ſtrongeſt for a Time, but often never effaced.—Hear however both Sides of the Queſtion, and be not raſh in your Judgment.—Lord B— is not only accuſed of a Rape, but of accompliſhing the Fact by cruel and barbarous Means. However the former turn out, the latter is not conſiſtent in the leaſt with his Lordſhip's general Character:——which is humane, compaſſionate, friendly, amiable; his Temper frank, open, generous even to Profuſion; his Diſpoſition ſoft and tender, even to a Fault,——but a Fault eaſily forgiven: His Underſtanding cultivated by Study, embelliſhed by Travel, refined by a Taſte for, and an Attachment to, the Fine Arts, with a Fondneſs for the Charms of Poetry, which renders his Heart perhaps more ſuſceptible of the Charms of Beauty. Can it be ſuppoſed, that a Nobleman, endowed with ſuch a Temper, Diſpoſition, Underſtanding and Talents, could make uſe of any outrageous or barbarous Means to perpetrate his Deſign (the very Enjoyment conſiſting in mutual Conſent) and may we not, on better Grounds, ſuppoſe (as I dare ſay it will turn out) that the Proſecution has ariſen from the mercenary Deſigns of an artful Woman, the baſe Contrivance of her impoveriſhed and importunate Friends, and the holy Zeal of an exaſperated Party, who affecting a ſuperior Degree of Purity, would purſue to the Stake the leaſt Breach of a moral Duty in any Perſon out of their own Pale.——Not that I pretend to juſtify the Morality of the Action, independent of the Rape, tho' it may be ſo far juſtified, as the Example of Nineteen Parts of Mankind out of Twenty thro' the whole World can do it; and many a moral Philoſopher would make no Scruple of concurring with Mr. Voltaire's Opinion, who ſpeaking of Philip Duke of Burgundy, ſirnamed, *The Good*, ſays, "This Prince's Virtue, however, did not prevent him from giving a Looſe to Pleaſure, and the Love of Women, which can never be a Crime, but when it prompts to ſome vicious Action."——Is not a Rape a vicious Action? No doubt. And the Man that perpetrates it, in the full Intent and Signification of the Word, deſerves to ſuffer condign Puniſhment.——But a fraudulent Combination againſt his Lordſhip appears to me ſo manifeſt, that I could venture to apply to him the Iriſhman's Addreſs; Give me a Triſle, and I'll be hang'd in your Stead.

The Account I tranſmit to you is a State of the Caſe impartially ſet forth on his Lordſhip's Part. The Author of it is a Gentleman of Credit, lives much in the World, and has an Opportunity of converſing frequently with Perſons engaged, tho' he is himſelf unconcerned on either Side. As nothing can tranſpire, that is ſtrictly authentic, 'til after the Trial, you will pleaſe to take this Intelligence as hear-ſay Evidence upon the beſt Information that could be procured. In Contradiction to your Account that Lord B—— is at Orleans, my Correſpondent adds in a Poſtſcript, That he hears it is Lord B——'s Intention to ſurrender himſelf the firſt Day of next Term, before the Court of King's Bench, where it is expected he will be admitted to Bail, that he has notified this to the Girl's Counſel, who have thereupon deſiſted from attempting to take him, and that he has actually retained Counſel, and will ſubmit at preſent to no Compromiſe; and he ſubjoins, that the Sentiments of the wiſer and cooler Perſons in Town, and in particular of the Gentlemen of the Law, with whom he is moſt converſant, are, that the whole Tranſaction will turn out a wicked, artful and inſidious Combination againſt his Lordſhip's Purſe.

I ſhall ſtate the Anſwer to this Charge in the plain ſimple and artleſs Manner in which Truth will always appear to the greateſt Advantage, and in the Words of my Correſpondent.

Lord B—— had uſed to employ a certain Duenna, as a Miniſter to his private Enjoyments, an Indulgence for which every Man is to anſwer for himſelf. Upon an Occaſion of this Sort, Miſs W—— was introduced to him, being before made acquainted with the Purpoſe, and having conſented to the Propoſal. She knew very well what ſhe was proceeding to, and conſulted only her own Inclinations. She went then willingly and knowingly to Lord B——, with whom ſhe freely ſtaid, was well pleaſed with the Reception ſhe met with, and expreſſed a Deſire to go with him to his Houſe in the Country. She ſtaid there agreeable to her own Pleaſure, and entirely at her own Diſpoſal, 'til ſhe was brought back by Lord B——, in conſequence of a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. His Lordſhip knowing well the kind Treatment and civil Uſage he had ſhewed the Girl, made not the leaſt Demur or Heſitation to obey the Writ, and what paſs'd upon this Occaſion before Lord M——, is his greateſt Juſtification. It is obſervable, that Miſs W——, whilſt at his Lordſhip's Country Seat, wrote a Letter with her own Hand to her Father, the Subſtance of which was, that ſhe was perfectly happy, and in an agreeable Situation, and deſired his Acceptance of a Bank-Note of 100 l. which ſhe had begged of his Lordſhip for that Purpoſe. It is farther obſervable, that Miſs W—— appeared perfectly at Eaſe, walked out in the Park without an Attendant, and particularly was preſent at the drawing a Fiſh-Pond, his Lordſhip having the Ice broke to gratify her Palate with ſome of Fiſh; ſo far was ſhe from a Deſign of ſtarving herſelf, and he from a Deſire of ſtarving her into a Compliance. At the drawing of the Fiſh-Pond, it happened that one of the Servants fell, or was puſhed in, upon which our young Lady (who is repreſented to have been ſo inhumanly treated, and under the moſt racking Torments of Mind) burſt out into a loud Laugh. Does this ſhew the pining diſconſolate Priſoner, or the young ſprightly Wanton perfectly at Eaſe?

I ſhall now relate to you what paſſed before Lord M——, upon the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*; and here I ſpeak from pretty good Authority, as I had it from an eminent Man at the Bar, who told me he related what Judge —— declared to him he heard from Lord M—— himſelf. He began thus,—There appeared but ſlight Grounds before Lord M——, for granting the *Habeas Corpus*, and *none at all* for the Accuſation of a Rape. The Evidence of illegal Reſtraint was this; Miſs W—— was ſeen at the Window of Lord B——'s Houſe, and upon being aſked, Whether ſhe was confined there againſt her Will? She made no Anſwer; but the Perſon who aſked the Queſtion, ſwore, *That he underſtood by her Countenance, that ſhe was confined againſt her Will, but did not dare to ſpeak.* Lord M—— upon this Surmiſe, granted the *Habeas Corpus*, which was immediately obeyed; Lord B—— producing the Girl in Perſon, with this Addreſs to Lord M——. This is an Affair of Gallantry, my Lord, and I am no further anſwerable for it, than that the Lady was brought to me, by a Woman, whom I have employed upon ſuch Occaſions. However, as it is come to this Paſs, I am very glad, that I appear before ſuch a one as your Lordſhip, one ſo well acquainted with the World, and who underſtands and can make Allowances in theſe Matters. Lord M—— made no other Reply to this, than in applying himſelf to the young Woman, whom he acquainted with the Reaſon of her being brought before him; telling her, it was upon a Suggeſtion of her being illegally confined, againſt her Will, in the Cuſtody of Lord B——. He ſpoke to her thus: "You are brought here, in order to recover your Liberty, of which it is ſaid you have been deprived. From this Moment then you are free, for, being of Age to diſpoſe of yourſelf *, I will protect you, whitherſoever you chooſe to go. Your moſt prudent Step indeed would be to return with your Father, who is preſent here to receive you. It is not my Province to remind you of the Immorality of the Act, if you do not; but ſhould you chooſe to return with Lord B——, (tho' I mention the Imprudence) I will equally protect you from any Moleſtation of your Father, as I will from any Attempts of Lord B——, in caſe you chooſe to go with your Father." Upon this Miſs W—— made Reply, that as ſhe had gone with Lord B——, and had ſtaid with him, with her own Conſent, ſo ſhe had been very well uſed by him, and choſe to return with him. Lord M—— ſaid, it was very well; but he muſt firſt of all ſpeak to her in private. He accordingly ordered every Body elſe to withdraw out of the Room, but his Secretary; then he addreſſed himſelf to the Girl, telling her, that ſhe was brought before a Perſon, who was ready to hear every Matter that ſhe might have to alledge, concerning Lord B——'s Treatment of her, as there was Suggeſtions to him of his uſing her with Violence, and that ſhe was now in a Situation when ſhe might uſe her Liberty without Fear, and receive Satisfaction for any Wrongs that might have been done her. He then intreated her to ſpeak the Truth without Heſitation; and ſhe inſtantly returned for Anſwer, that ſhe had no Complaint to make againſt Lord B——, and that ſhe had yielded to his Deſires, with her own Will and Conſent. Upon this Lord M——, called in all the Attendants upon the Occaſion, Lord B——, the Father, Lover, (whom Lord M—— then took for the Brother) and all the reſt, (for by this Time many Perſons had got Admittance into his Chambers,) and told them, that he thought it his Duty, and a Piece of Juſtice, as there had been an Accuſation of Force being uſed in this Affair, to declare to them, what had paſſed, whilſt he had diſcourſed with this young Lady in private. He repeated to them her Declarations, and aſked her publickly, whether they were what ſhe made, and what ſhe abided by? She ſaid they were. Nothing now remained but for her to diſpoſe of herſelf as ſhe pleaſed; but the Father firſt deſired to have an Opportunity of ſpeaking to her a little while in private; which Lord M—— thought proper to grant. Accordingly Miſs W—— went with her Father, and the young Man, into a Room, where ſhe ſtaid in Converſation for a Quarter of an Hour. She then came again into Lord M——'s Preſence, (Lord B—— and the reſt having remained there) with theſe Words: It is true, my Lord, ſome Violence has been uſed to me, by Lord B——, and therefore I do not chooſe to return with him, but will go with my Father. Lord M—— to this, ſaid, I own this is ſomething extraordinary; but as I ſaid, I would protect you, in caſe you chooſe to return with Lord B——, ſo I now ſay, I will equally protect you, as you chooſe the Part of going with your Father. Therefore, my Lord, (addreſſing himſelf to Lord B——) you will not meddle with her, at your Peril. Upon this all the Parties went away; no Degree of Force, being in the leaſt intimated from the Girl, amounting to a Rape; and Lord M—— remaining thoroughly convinced from what paſſed before him, there could be no Truth in ſuch an Accuſation.

It is material to obſerve, that Lord M— took at this Time the young Man that appeared with the Father, to be the Brother of Miſs W—, tho' he has ſince turned out to be the Lover. It is probable, he would not (if he had known that Circumſtance) permitted him to have been preſent with the Father at the private Converſation he deſired to have with his Daughter, as we may gueſs the Conſequence that might enſue from ſuch an Interview. For, its being made appear to a young Girl, the Nature of her Situation, the Character of Lord B— laid open in the worſt Colours, who after he had obtained his Will, might leave her abandoned to the World, that his Lordſhip was rich, and could well make her Reparation for the Injury ſhe muſt have received, whether it were with, or againſt her Conſent; that it never would be preſumed, that ſhe willingly would have made a Sacrifice of what was moſt dear and precious to her; but that it would be readily believed that ſome Art, ſome Influence, ſomething very nearly reſembling Force, if not Force itſelf, muſt have been uſed to her, to obtain it; that were ſhe, after what ſhe had already declared, yet to accuſe him of Violence, the Contradiction would only be attributed to Timidity and Surpriſe; and here was her Lover on the Spot who could then with ſome Appearance receive her to his Arms again, and ſtamp her an honeſt Woman by Marriage, whilſt both might live eaſy by the Reparation Lord B— would be obliged to make her; I ſay, upon ſomething of this Sort being repreſented to her, it is eaſy to imagine it muſt have its Weight, and will perhaps turn out the beſt Clue for the unravelling the troubleſome Conſequences that have ſince enſued.

* Miſs W—— is Twenty-four Years of Age.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 21.

To the PRINTERS.

I am very ſorry to find that none of the peculiar Favourites of APOLLO *have exerted their Genius on the Death of that benevolent Man, Doctor* HAMILTON.——*It is certainly a Subject highly worthy their Pens.——The Lines I here with ſend, are the ſaint Effuſion of a Heart replete with Gratitude for the Medical Services I formerly received from the Doctor.——If they merit a Place in your* GAZETTE, *you will, by inſerting them, oblige your conſtant Reader.*

On the Death of Dr. JOHN HAMILTON.

SHOU'D bounteous Heav'n this grateful Boon give,
That, free from Pains and Ills, proud Man might live;
In Death's cold Urn, HAMILTON ne'er wou'd ſleep,
Nor wou'd his Friends thus ſadly mourn and weep:
Still, by his Art, Life's Tide wou'd calmly flow,
And pallid Cheeks with new-blown Roſes glow:
Still, by his Art, PANDORA's gloomy Train,
To vivid Health, wou'd yield each Purple Vein.——
Death, horrid Tyrant! deaf to a Mother's Tears,
Thy Voice, thy awful Voice, aſtoniſh'd hears;
Stops his rude Hand—regrets thy pow'rful Sway,
And raves and groans, and quits his trembling Prey!
Health, roſy Cherub! leaves his native Skies,
And, gayly ſmiling, beams in FLAVIA's Eyes.
So, when BOREAS, thund'ring o'er the Plains,
Nips the ſoft Buds, diſcloſ'd to vernal Rains;
The blaſted Cowſlips droop their penſive Heads,
The Snow-tipt Lillies languiſh on their Beds;——
Soon as APOLLO darts his radiant Light,
BOREAS, howling, wings his rapid Flight;
Wak'd by his Beams, once more the Zephyrs play,
And bluſhing FLORA feels his genial Ray.
The gay-rob'd Flow'rs diſplay their gawdy Hues,
Unfold their Cups, and ſip the fragrant Dews.——
To paint thy Worth, for me, alas! how vain!
Such lofty Themes demand POPE's nervous Strain:
For me, no Muſe entwines th' envied Bays,
Friendſhip alone inſpires theſe feeble Lays——
While Heav'n-born Truth th' generous Soul expands,
'Mid PHOEBUS' Sons thy Name exalted ſtands.
While Virtue's 'Semblance Mortals deign to wear,
Rememb'ring thee, they'll drop the ſtreaming Tear.
O! then let Peace and ever-ſmiling Reſt,
Attend thy hallow'd Shade—within this Breaſt
Thy Mem'ry ſhall dwell—'til th' cold Hand of Death
Cloſe my dim Eye, and Fate denies me Breath.

FLAVIA.

To the PRINTERS.

'TIS ſaid, for Wiſdom, hard the Taſk,
To anſwer all a Fool can aſk;
Yet the wiſe Man gives a Rule,
Sometimes to anſwer e'en a Fool:
To his Advice, Submiſſion due,
An Anſwer is return'd to you;
In humble Proſe, diſplay'd the Caſe,
Plain as the Noſe upon your Face.
For *Perſons*——Here Boy, bring the Glaſs,
And let us view which beſt will paſs:
Or rather let the Ladies ſit,
Judges of Beauty and of Wit,
By their Deciſion we'll abide;
(Ladies, of Merit, beſt decide:
To gain their Hearts, to pleaſe their Eyes,
Our ſweeteſt Joy, our deareſt Prize;
The Influence of their Smiles to prove,
Man moſt excels, when moſt in Love:
Some Merit to my Share muſt fall,
Who deeply am in Love with all)
The brighter Eye, the fairer Face,
The ſtreighter Form, the comlier Grace,
The nobler Air, more gen'rous Soul
That warms and animates the Whole,
Are Points on which your Judgment turns:
(The Heart with warm Impatience burns,
Not leſs the Goddeſſes, once fir'd,
Who to a Preference aſpir'd,
And left the * Shepherd to decide
The Cauſe of *Beauty, Wiſdom, Pride*;
Who would not with his Taſte have fell in,
T' enjoy'd one beauteous as *Helen*?)
But, no Advantages to take,
Come, *Clericus*, Appearance make;
No bluſhing——but ſtand forth in View,
Let the fair Court firſt judge of you.

A proper Man, as I'm alive,
His Stature high, ſome Four Feet Five!
His Head, like Poppies, bow'd to Reſt,
His Jowls he fwagging on his Breaſt!
His Face how black, I cannot tell,
Unleſs it be as black as Hell!
His Eyes, not blear'd with reading Books;
Good GOD! How very dull he looks!
He walks, juſt as a Sailor ſtraddles,
Or thro' the Mire a Dab-Chick waddles.

* PARIS, *to whom was referred the Determination of the ſuperior Excellence of the Three Goddeſſes*, Juno, Minerva, *and* Venus.

His broken Hose, his Hostler's Coat,
Not all his Tatters worth a Groat;
Ne'er did one gen'rous Act for any,
Nor pay'd a Bill, 'til squeez'd a Penny;
From Morn to Night, with Toddy muddy,
His Pleasure Drink, and Gain his Study.

With such a Varlet to contend,
No Honour's won, and gain'd, no End:
So plain a Question to propose,
Would but arraign the Sense of those,
Who Nature's choicest Gifts inherit,
And all are sworn the *Friends* of Merit.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Cum nullæ res in Philosophia nequaquam satis adhuc explicatæ sint, tum perdifficilis, Brute, quod tu minimè ignoras, et perobscura quæstio est de Naturâ Deorum; quæ ad cognitionem animi pulcherrima est, et ad moderandam RELIGIONEM *necessaria.*

Cic. de Nat. Deor.

OF all the Comforts which the great Creator has bestowed upon Mankind, the early *Love* and *Admiration* of his Perfections (called *Religion*) are the most delightful; for what can more exhilarate Life, than the constant Exercise of our rational Faculties, in contemplating the Attributes of an Almighty Being, whose Power is guided by universal *Benevolence?* Nothing upon Earth can be more heavenly than a Worship of this Sort, where Gratitude leads us to the Shrine, and the Wings of Hope and Peace protect us. Such a Religion does not consist in external Rites, the interested Intrigues of avaritious Priests, the holy Trumpery of Ecclesiastical Ceremonies, the suppliant Fawn of sacerdotal Grimace, the unintelligible Jargon of Hierarchical Riddles, but in a pure heart-felt Obedience to the Will of him, who created every Thing to co-operate in the universal Harmony of Nature. These Thoughts form us betimes to the strictest Rules of moral Beauty, poize the Mind in the Balance of Justice, and open the Heart for the Reception of the celestial Family of *Charity*. Here *Contentment* sits on her Throne, supported by *Reason* and *Innocence*; and *Happiness*, her Offspring, effuses her divine Influence around the Scene. But what composes the Train of *Priestcraft?* A far different Group of Figures——*Remorse*, mental *Perturbation*, *Fear*, *Avarice*, *Fraud* and *Malice*; and I am inclined to think, if it had not been for the Assistance of this Demon, the natural Propensity of Mankind to Good, is so great, that a Multitude together, never cou'd have been guilty of those inhumerable Cruelties, which stain the Annals of all Ages. There is nothing so barbarous, nothing so unnatural, but Priestcraft can convert into Duty. We read in Holy Writ, that 'twas a *Religious* Ceremony of the Priests of MOLOCH, to sacrifice Children to their Deity; and numberless are the Passages in profane Writers of the bloody Effects of Pagan Idolatry, besides all the domestic Calamities, Injuries and Immoralities of private Life; and all these accrued from the false Opinions, the Perpetrators, under the Guidance of *Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing*, entertained of the Deity. For as it is natural to imitate the Objects of our Admiration, if he was painted by their Priests, a *revengeful, lustful, malignant Being*, 'twas no Wonder the Votaries follow'd the high Example, and became at length so *perfect* in all Kinds of Wickedness. Of this Stamp was the Heathen JOVE, who according to the *Holy Legends* of ancient Paganism, began his Reign with dethroning his Father, and made it afterwards one continual Scene of Incest, Adultery, and every Act of the most flagrant Infamy. A very proper Object of Adoration! *Plato*, the great Light of the Heathen World, in the Dialogue entitled *Eutyphon*, introduces a Man going to prosecute his own Father, who, being reproved by SOCRATES for his Impiety, replies, *Jupiter, who is acknowledged by all Men to be the justest of the Gods, bound his Father in Chains for a criminal Action.*—From which he inferr'd, it was lawful and right for him to do so too. TERENCE reproves tacitly the erroneous Worship of his Country, in one of his Comedies, by making a young *Debauchee* approve of his own Conduct by the Example of *Jupiter*——

Animus gaudebat mihi
Deum sese in hominem convertisse, atque per alienas tegulas
Venisse clanculum per impluvium.——
At quem Deum? qui templa Cœli sonitu concutit.
Ego hoccine hoc non facerem?

Such no Doubt will ever be the consolatory way of Reasoning of those, who, willing to give a Loose to their Desires, greedily catch at every Pretence, afforded by the Example of those, who are under peculiar Obligations to the strictest Purity of Behaviour. The Examples of Priests have therefore a very great Influence on the general Manners of a People: for let them preach up Temperance, Probity, Chastity and Charity, no Effect will their Precepts have, when their whole Conduct may be trac'd from Debauchery, Fraud, Profligacy and Malice. And hence the pious, exemplary Minister is entitled to the highest Veneration, and deserves to be rank'd among the most amiable and respectable Characters of human Society; while the profligate, worldly-minded, malignant Priest, is justly the Object of Detestation, the Disgrace of his own Order, and the Bane and Scourge of the Flock committed to his Care. But let us not take up any Prejudices against the sacred Function, because some Members of the Priesthood act unworthily, which wou'd be as absurd as to decry the Art of Medicine, because Quacks and Mountebanks abound in the World. No Institution is justly accountable for the Abuses of it.——The purest Religion the World ever knew, hath been made the innocent Cause of the most horrid Iniquities, and the Designs of wicked Men have too much prevailed, under the mistaken Notions of its divine Precepts. One wou'd imagine, that such were endeavouring to fulfil literally, what the blessed Founder prophecied figuratively, *Think not that I am come to send Peace on Earth, but a Sword.* But the savage Spirit of priestly Domination hath, as it were, practically verify'd this Sentence, and converted the Temple of *Peace* into the Den of *Destruction!* How repugnant a Proceeding this to those celestial Institutions, which form the finest System of Morality Mankind ever was acquainted with, inculcating Sobriety, Forbearance, Mercy, and, above all, what comprehends every active Virtue, *Charity?* The Tests therefore of Religion are *Benevolence* and *Reason*: Whatever is productive of the one, and conformable to the other, is certainly true; and, *whatever is opposite to either*, is as surely *Imposture*. As Reason is the great Investigator of Truth, nothing has done more Service to Christianity, than a free Enquiry into its Doctrines, which makes me surpriz'd to hear so many ignorant Zealots exclaim against a Proceeding so worthy the Nature of Man, and agreeable to the Will of the Supreme Being. Wou'd they have us totally lay aside that first, great Gift of GOD, REASON? If so, they place the most pure Religion upon a Footing with the grossest Idolatry; and, in that Case, the casual Circumstances of being born and educated *Indians*, won'd have subjected us to the Worship of their imaginary Deities. They reply to this, as the *Pythagoreans* did of old, concerning several Tenets they could not defend, *Magister ipse dixit.*—How many are there, who employ their Time, not to search after *Truth*, but to defend what they wou'd have believ'd, merely to advance their own *secular* Interests? But, as Morality, as well as Religion, depends upon the true Knowledge of the Deity, (for, as the great Father of Wisdom observes, *All our Endeavours are to be like him, as far as we are able*) the greatest Men of all Ages have made it the principal End of their Studies to become acquainted with his Will and Attributes, and the best to imitate these, as far as human Frailty is capable.——Shou'd any one say, that the Holy Scriptures are sufficient to teach us this necessary Truth, I shou'd answer, that I grant they are, beyond any Dispute, as they were written by his Inspiration, and the only Revelation he ever made to Mankind. But, before we assent to this, 'tis our previous Duty to examine strictly, whether they really are so or not; and whether such Institutions are agreeable to his all-perfect Attributes; otherwise, right, or wrong, we offer the greatest Affront to our Creator, by taking that upon Trust, which ought to be the Subject of our mature Deliberations. The Claim of Tithes has been set up, on the Authority of divine Precept; and Miracles have been counterfeited to support it; but who, at this Day, does not laugh at the fraudulent Pretension? What Priest wou'd now give up the Authority of an human Institution, and rely upon the divine for his Maintainance? That great Philosopher, who among the Moderns, defended Christianity with the fairest, as well as strongest Arguments, says, "He "that believes without having any Reason for his be-"lieving, may be in Love with his own Fancies; but "neither seeks Truth as he ought, nor pays the Obe-"dience due to his Maker, who wou'd have him use "those discerning Faculties he has given him to keep "him out of Mistake and Error. He that does not "this to the best of his Power, however he sometimes "lights on Truth, is in the Right by *Chance*; and I "know not whether the Luckiness of the Accident "will excuse the Irregularity of the Proceeding. "This, at least, is certain, that he is accountable for "whatever Mistakes he runs into; whereas he that "makes Use of the Light and Faculties GOD has given "him, and seeks *sincerely* to discover Truth by those "Helps and Abilities he has, may have this Satisfac-"tion in doing his Duty as a rational Creature; that "though he shou'd miss Truth, he will not miss the "*Reward* of it: For he governs his Assent right, and "places it as he shou'd, who in any Case or Matter "whatsoever, believes or disbelieves, according as "Reason directs him. He that does otherwise, trans-"gresses against his own Light, and misuses those Fa-"culties, which were given him to no other End, but "to search and follow the *clearer* Evidence, and *greater* "Probability."—(Locke *on the Human Understanding.*)—When *Religion* is thus regulated, it becomes an earthly Anticipation of Immortality; it sooths the Pangs of Misfortunes, and moderates the Pleasures of Prosperity, otherwise oftentimes too powerful for the human Breast. For, by encouraging and entertaining us, with the Hopes of more refin'd and permanent Joys, than we can comprehend at present, it makes us, as far as our Natures will admit of, indifferent to the casual Lot of our transitory State; and gives us, *below*, a Relish for the Pleasures *above*.

I am Your's,
PHILARETES.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland *and* Virginia, *viz.*

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack*; One containing 188¾ Acres, called SCOTT's GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from *Snowden*'s Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from *Bladensburg*; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from *Bladensburg* to *Snowden*'s Works.——Those in *Virginia*, are in *Hampshire* County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on *Mill-Creek*, about 25 Miles below Fort *Cumberland*, on the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great *Cape-Capon*, near the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr *Stephen West*, of *Upper-Marlborough*, or to the Subscriber, in *Winchester*.

(*4) WILLIAM SCOTT.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, from *Kingsbury* Furnace, in *Baltimore* County, about the latter End of *October*, or the Beginning of *November* last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4*) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, *living in* Baltimore *County*,

A GOOD new MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, double Geer'd, which will be completly finished about a Month hence, with Two Pair of Stones, Two Bolting Cloths, and Hoisting-Geers, all going by Water; a good new framed SAW-MILL, well covered, and Running Geers, in good Repair: Said Mills are turned by a constant Stream of Water, known by the Name of WINTER'S RUN, and extraordinary well situated for getting Grain, for either Merchant or Country Grist.——There will also be sold with said Mills, about Thirty or Forty Acres of good LAND, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and most Part may be made good Meadow of. For further Particulars, enquire of

JOSHUA BOND.

April 18, 1768.

FREDERICK COURSE RACES.

ON Tuesday the 24th of *May* next, will be run for, near *George-Town*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.——On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE OF TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceeding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs *Joseph Belt*, or *John Orme*, the preceeding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.——To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

Kent County, *April* 1, 1768.

IT having pleased GOD to afflict me, some Years ago, with several very heavy Losses, in my Trade and Business, which prevented me from paying my Creditors, with that Punctuality they expected, and occasioned them all to fall on me, and distress me, with Suits at Law; and whereas it is reported, that I have made over and conveyed away all my Estate, to defraud my Creditors.——These are therefore to acquaint the Public, and my Creditors in particular, that I am willing and desirous to deliver up to them all my Estate, both Real and Personal, towards satisfying their just Claims against me, and request they would appoint some Persons to act as Trustees, or permit me to appoint, to whom I will deliver all I have; this I hope my Creditors will accept of, but if it should not be agreeable to them, I must speedily deliver myself up to that disagreeable Place, the Jail, to end my few remaining Days.

EDWARD DRUGAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Linthicum*, living on the Head of *Middle-Run*, near *Francis Davis*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black HORSE, 13 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter K; supposed to be about 17 or 18 Years old: Said Horse trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BEVERLY, *Capt.* JOHN COULSON, *and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in* Church-Street, *near the Dock, in* Annapolis, *for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit*,

A LARGE and complete Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongst which are the following: Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Jesuits Bark, Salad Oil, *Stoughton*'s Bitters, *Bateman*'s Drops, *Turlington*'s Balsom, *Anderson*'s Pills, *British* Oil, Silk Lashes for Whips, Black and Scarlet Snail Trimmings, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White *Paris* Net, Blond Lace, Book Muslin, Plain Cypress, sprigged, dressed and small Figured, sprigged undressed Gauze, Black and White Catgut, Sail-Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mariners Compasses, White Lead ground in Oil, Store, and Money Scales and Weights, a complete Set of Shoemakers Tools, *London* Steel, Grindstones, and genuine Bohea Tea, at Six Shillings and Six Pence *per* Pound.

(3*) JOSHUA JOHNSON.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, *Capt.* Hanrick, *from* London, *and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store, in* Queen-Anne,

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have likewise for Sale, a few Barrels of very good *Muscovado* Sugar.

(*3) RICH^d. & SINGLETON WOOTTON.

April 12, 1768.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr.* MIDDLETON'S *House, in* Annapolis,

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(*3) WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, *Capt.* JAMES HANRICK, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in* Upper-Marlborough,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4*) DAVID CRAUFURD.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, *Capt.* Hanrick, *from* London, *and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in* Upper-Marlborough, *for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.*

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have also for Sale, *Madeira* Wine, *West-India* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar.

(4*w*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

April 12, 1768.

AS the Subscriber intends for *London*, early this next Summer, he proposes selling, at Vendue, at *Chester-Town* Assizes, the Dwelling-House he now lives in, which is as completely finished as any House in *Maryland*, with Eight genteel Rooms, Six of which are papered with most elegant Paper, Five of which are genteel Lodging-Rooms; there is an excellent Kitchen, with Two good Fire-Places in it, and every Thing complete; a commodious good Stable, with Nine complete Stalls, Two of which are close, for running Horses: There is in the Yard a good Well, with a new Pump in it, and every other Conveniency, either for a Gentleman's Family, or an Inn.——At the same Time will be sold, a vast Deal of genteel Furniture, of all Kinds, of the newest Fashion, and elegantly chosen. Likewise a genteel Chariot and Harness, complete, for Four Horses, and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.——The Terms of Payment, for the House, will be made known, and as easy as possible, to the Purchaser, at the Time of Sale.

EDWARD SCOTT.

*** Will be sold, at same Time, a Pipe of excellent *Madeira* Wine, of at least 8 Years old.

April 12, 1768.

WHEREAS *James Beck*, Administrator of *James Beck*, late of *Prince-George's* County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige, their humble Servant,

(*w*3) JAMES BECK, Administrator.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.

THE Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages.——I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogsheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Foresail.

(4*w*) JOHN BENNET.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* HANRICK, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold by the* SUBSCRIBERS, *at their Store, at* Pig-Point, *on* Patuxent-River, *for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,*

A GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

JOHN LANE,
(4*w*) NATHAN LANE.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of *November*, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of *May* next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

	ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel,	1580	lying in *Anne-Arundel* Cy.
Gunpowder,	5000	*Baltimore* County.
Conococheague,	12000	*Frederick* County.
Monocosy,	10000	
Zachaiah,	9600	
Patapsico,	1500	*Charles* County.
Calverton,	5000	
Chaptico,	6500	
Bewoerdam,	8000	
Mill,		
Woolley,		
West St. Mary's,	7500	*St. Mary's* County.
Snow-Hill,		
St. Barbaras, and		
St. Johns,		
Kent,	7500	*Kent* County.
Queen-Anne's,	5000	*Queen-Anne's* County.
Nanticoke,	5500	*Dorchester* County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plats, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,

Signed per *Order*, JOHN CLAPHAM.

March 30, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Thursday the* 28*th of* April *next, at the House of Mr.* Benjamin Brooke, *in* Upper-Marlborough, *for good Bills of Exchange on* London, *Sterling, or Current Money*,

TWELVE healthy Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; among them is a valuable House-Wench, who can Spin, Knit, Wash, and Iron well. The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

(t) CHARLES GRAHAME.

*** At same Time will be sold, a very valuable Negro Carpenter, for Sterling Money, or Gold and Silver, at the nominal Sterling Rates. *C. G.*

LATELY IMPORTED,

From LIVERPOOL, *and to be SOLD by* JOHN ASHBURNER, *at* Baltimore-Town, *on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package*,

IRISH Linens; Osnabrigs, *Manchester* Checks, *Kendal* Cottons, Duffils, *Welton* Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, *English* refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

*** He has also for Sale, a few *African* SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, *on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in* Frederick *County*, Maryland, *on the* 20*th Day of* June *next*,

TWO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on *Rock-Creek*, about Five Miles from *George-Town*, and Six Miles from *Bladensburg*. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are *French* Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 29, 1768.

BROKE out of *Queen-Anne's* County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, *viz.* JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Down-look: Had on a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visag'd, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to *Queen-Anne's* County Jail, shall receive, for *Nevill*, TEN POUNDS, for *Hussy*, FIVE POUNDS, and for *Fowler*, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(6*w*) WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of *October* last, living at the Head of *Hungre-River*, in *Dorchester* County, a Negro Fellow, named TOM, about 25 Years of Age, Five Feet high, he is a very black Fellow, has a smiling Countenance, remarkable white Teeth, and has little or no Beard: Had on, when he went away, a dark coloured lappell'd Vest, and a short spotted Swanskin ditto, under it. It is supposed he was carried away by one *John Shinton*, that went away for Debt, and it is imagined he will make for the Lower Part of *Virginia*, or *Carolina*, he went away in a small Shallop. The said *John Shinton* is a thick well-set Fellow, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet high, of a light Complexion, light coloured Hair, has large blue Eyes, a full Beard, and a heavy Look; his Apparel is uncertain.

Whoever takes up and secures said *Shinton*, and finds the Negro in his Possession, or where he has sold or hired him, shall receive TEN POUNDS, if taken out of the County, and if in the County, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by

(4*w*) ELLINER M'GRAW.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, *living in* Worcester *County, on* Pocomoke *River*,

A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt *Maryland* and *Philadelphia*, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they can't before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of *September* last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Conveniency he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of *Maryland*, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to *Bond* and *Byrn*, Merchants in *Philadelphia*, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of *Maryland*, who have not an established Correspondency in *Philadelphia*, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. *Fitzhugh*, at the Mouth of *Patuxent*, to *John Martin*, near *Oxford*; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in *Philadelphia*, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of *April*. (3*w*) JOHN MARTIN.

March 10, 1768.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Frederick* County, a Negro Boy, named *Toby*, says he belongs to Mr. *Benjamin Grymes* of *Virginia*. He is about Twelve Years old——The owner is desired to take him away and pay Charges. GEORGE SCOTT, Sheriff.

February 27, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in *York-Town*, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. *John Ord*. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in *Carlisle*, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in *Maryland*, and *North-Carolina*; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Plush Breeches, and Leggings.——Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. *Swearingham's* in *Frederick-Town*, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.

(*w*7) JAMES SMITH.

*** The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at *Tawny-Town*, and on Sunday crossed *Monokasy*.

Port-Tobacco, February 28, 1768.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, to the highest Bidder, at Fauquier *Court-House, in the Colony of* Virginia, *on Thursday the* 28*th of* April *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day after*,

SEVERAL PARCELS of LAND, lying in the said County, *viz.* The Plantation on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100 Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn.——Five Hundred Acres near *Goose-Creek*, being the Tract on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several small Orchards.——The other Tract contains 292 Acres, and lies in the Fork of *Goose-Creek* and *Chattin-Run*, (and very near to the Tract of 500 Acres.) On this a small Plantation is cleared, some Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as much more to clear.——About 300 Apple, a few Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out, and a Grist-Mill lately erected.——These Lands were advertis'd to have been sold the 21st of *December* last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it.——Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, before the Day of Sale, they may do it at *Port-Tobacco*, with DANIEL JENIFER.

March 8, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 25th of December *next*,

THE TENEMENT, whereon *Nathaniel Slicer* now lives, distant about 8 Miles from *George-Town* and *Bladensburgh*. For further Particulars apply to the said *Slicer*, or (tf) DANIEL CARROLL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s*. 6*d*. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s*. and 1*s*. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.